HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. V. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1824. No. 251.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington Nov. 20.		Fayetteville Nov. 25.		Newbern. Nov. 20.		Petersburg Nov. 19.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	125 a	130	125 a	150	150	175	130	150
Apple,	——	40		40	45	45	50	32	50
Peach,	——		—	45	50	75	80	60	65
Bacon,	lb.	11	12	9	10	7½	9	7	8
Beeswax,	——	32	33	31	32	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	16	20	10	15	18	20	—	
Coffee,	——	19	21	18	20	18	20	18	25
Corn,	bush.	45	50	40	45	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	12½	13	10	12	11	12	12	13
Candles, mould,	——	10	12	12	14	15	16	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			75	80	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	550	650	425	450	500	600	500	700
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	100	90	125	100	125	90	100
Country,	——	40	42	43	45	40	50	—	
Iron,	ton	8500	9000	10080	11200	—		8500	9500
Lard,	lb.	10		7	8	9	10	—	
Lime,	cask	140	200	250	300	—		200	
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	28	30	24	28	30	35
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	125	150
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,	——	37½	40	42½	45	40	42½	37	40
Rice,	cwt.	300		350	400	350	375	—	
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		56	90	100	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——	60	63		90	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850	1000	900	1150	900	1100	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175	—		150	160
Hyson,	——		—	120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——		—		—	—		110	120
Tobacco,	cwt	400	450	300	375	—		300	1000
Tallow,	lb.	8	10	6	7	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.		—	75	80	—		90	87
Whiskey,	gall.	35	37½	32½	35	35	40	33	35
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400	—		250	440
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——		—	—		200	225	—	
Port,	——		—	200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——		—		80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

, Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

The semi-annual examination

of the students under the care of the Rev. Wm. Bingham will take place on the 6th and 7th of next month. The exercises of the academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January. Board on moderate terms may be procured in respectable families.

November 6. 48—2w

Virginia Conference.

THE Virginia Conference will commence its next session on Thursday the 24th of February, 1825, in Oxford, Granville county, N. C.

L. Skidmore.

November 6. 4[illegible]

☞ The Raleigh, Newbern, Salisbury, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and Lynchburg papers will confer a favor upon many by giving the above notice an insertion.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note given by Maj. John Taylor to the subscriber for eighty two dollars and fourteen cents, dated 9th January 1822, and payable one day after date. All persons are forwarned against trading for said note.

David Yarbrough.

v. 23. 50—2

FAMILY FLOUR.

barrels good Flour for sale.

D. YARBROUGH.

23. 50—

and for Sale.

subscriber offers to sale the tract of d on which he now l es, situated on waters of Loflin's cre k, within four High Rock, two and a half of Southmill, and three miles from Brack- claining

[illegible]43 Acres.

of excellent quality, with a good e and out houses, good fences, d, and a spring within twenty house; an orchard containing trees of excellent quality. rn was raised on the place y the assistance of only five nd, together with all his attle, hogs, sheep, corn, low, and on accomdispose[illegible] to purthe premises

Nicholson.

1824. 50—

166 PACKAGES

European, India and Domestic Dry Goods,

well selected for this market and adapted to the season, are now opened and offered at wholesale and retail, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,

15 Cases Straw Bonnets,
100 Nests Hand Boxes,
5 Trunks Shell, Ivory, Brass and Imitation Combs.
Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

Country merchants, are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. Lewis.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 48—6w

H. G. Nelson,

HAS received by the latest arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, one hundred packages BOOTS and SHOES, well selected for this market.

ALSO,

100 Doz Pocket Books and Wallets,
20 do. Goat Skins,
15 do. Coloured Morocco Skins,
12 do. Lining Skins,
50 Reams Writing Paper,
10 Cases Wool Hats,
20 Doz. Morocco Hats,
40 Boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins, &c. &c.

All of which are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Merchants from the country, are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 48—6w

J. F. & John Lippitt,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Have for sale for cash or produce,

15 Hhds. } SUGAR,
35 Bbls. }
10 do. Loaf do.
65 Bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
20 Hhds. Molasses,
25 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
5 do. Malaga Wine,
200 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads, assorted, 4d to 40d.
30 Tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German Steel,
1350 do Blistered do.
250 do. Cast do.
1500 do. Hoop Iron, 2000 do. Sheet Iron.
2500 share Moulds,
1500 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
700 do. Sound do.
40 Boxes No. 10, Cotton Cards,
10 do. No. 6, Wool do.
50 do. 8 by 10, } WINDOW GLASS,
10 do. 10 by 12, }
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,
25 do Writing do.
50 Kegs Dupont H F Powder,
3 do. Shot, assorted,
2 do. Bar Lead,
10 Bbls, Tanner's Oil,
20 do Mackerel,
20 half do. do.
8 Crates Stone Jugs, assorted,
1500 lbs Salt Petre,
500 do. Allum,
500 do. Brimstone,
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine.

With an assortment of PAINTS, OIL and DYE STUFFS.

ALSO—A constant supply of *Cotton Machine Cards.*

Oct. 28. 1824. 48—8w

CASH,

WILL be given for good notes and judgments. Aplyp to

Wm. H. Whitted.

Nov. 6. 47—2w

NEW GOODS.

Wm. Kirkland & Son,

Are receiving their fall supply of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, and Groceries,

Which they will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers.

Nov. 10. 48—

CHEAP CASH STORE.

JAMES KYLE, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, is now opening in the large brick house formerly occupied by Hugh Campbell, esq. three hundred and eighty nine packages of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

all of which will be offered, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A constant supply of best

BOLTING CLOTHS.

New goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 27. 48—4w

Fayetteville.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO. have received their fall importation of *DRY GOODS,* direct from England and New York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a county store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town, have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of *GROCERIES,* is equally extensive. Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25. 48—2m

Hardware & Cutlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO. have just received their fall importation of Hardware and Cutlery, direct from England.—Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at WHOLESALE, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25. 48—2m

NEW FALL GOODS.

CAIN & MOORE, adopt this method of informing their friends and customers that they are receiving an extensive and elegant assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

direct from New York and Petersburg. They deem it unnecessary to annex a long list of articles, with handsome names, but recommend to all persons who wish to purchase goods on the lowest and best terms, to give them a call, as they may be assured that their stock embraces a new and splendid assortment, selected with great care and attention in the markets of New York and Petersburg and purchased with cash. All persons are therefore desired to call and examine for themselves.

October 25. 48—4w

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or o short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1824.

Thomas Griffin vs *John L. Kirk.* } Original Attachment; levied in the hands of John Scott, esq. and he summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Recorder, for three months successively, for the defendant, John L. Kirk, to appear here at the next term of this court, to be held on the third Monday in March next, and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test,

A. B Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv $4 62½. 44—3m

To Journeymen Taylors.

TWO first rate Journeymen Taylors, will meet with constant employment by immediate application to the subscribers.

Cooley & M'Kay.

N. B. They have just received the latest New York fall fashions.

Nov. 9. 48—

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to *RICHARD L. COOK,* for post office or other accounts, will do well to call and settle the same, and save cost, as otherwise they may expect to settle with an officer.

R. L. Cook.

Oct. 18. 45—3w

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office.

BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

Mr. Wellborn presented the following resolution—which was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to internal improvements, be referred to a select committee; that so much as relates to the judiciary, criminal law and the administration of justice, be referred to a select committee; that so much as relates to the purchase on behalf of the state, of the claims to certain reservations of land of the Cherokee Indians be referred to a select committee; that so much as relates to agriculture be referred to a select committee; that so much as relates to education be referred to a select committee; that so much as relates to the free people of color be referred to a select committee.

After several ballotings, Charles G. Rose of Person was elected the 2d engrossing clerk.

Mr. Frink presented the petition of Joseph Williams of Columbus county, praying to be released from the payment of an execution, founded on a forfeited recognizance.

Mr. Boddie presented the petition of John Rice of Nash county, praying that the secretary of state be directed to issue a grant in his name for certain land warrants—which petitions were referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Montgomery presented the resignation of Alex. Allen, as major of the 2d regiment of militia in the county of Orange, which was accepted.

Friday, Nov. 19.

The following persons were appointed on the several select committees ordered on the message of the governor:

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Forney, Wilson, Davidson, Legrand and Peebles.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Seawell, Bryan, Wellborn, Johnson and Baker.

On the Indian Reservations.—Messrs. Shober, Hogan, M'Leod, Montgomery, and Britain.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Barringer, Love, Pool, Clackwell and Shipman.

On Education—Messrs. Hill, Carson, Williams of Moore, Matthews and Nuttall.

Free Persons of Color.—Messrs. Bryan, Bethune, Fisher, Gibbs and Parker.

Mr. Seawell presented a bill further to advance the administration of justice—which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Blackwell presented a bill to authorize John Matlack, late sheriff of Rockingham county, to collect certain arrears of taxes—which passed its first reading, and was amended on motion of Mr. Davis, so as to extend its provisions to Thomas Marshall, late sheriff of Carteret county. It was then read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Barringer presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Cabarrus, paying an act to be passed to repeal the acts heretofore passed, laying out and establishing the Morganton road, so far as respects the county of Cabarrus. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Montgomery presented the resignation of Alex. Allen, as major of the 2d regiment of militia in the county of Orange, which was accepted.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Beaufort, a select committee was appointed on the militia laws and public arms. Messrs. Williams, Ward, Speight, Hargrave and Calloway form this committee.

On motion of Wellborn, a message was sent to the house of commons, proposing that a balloting take place at the meeting of the two houses on Monday for the public treasurer and comptroller and for the public printer.

Mr. Hill presented a bill to prevent actions from abating in certain cases, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the judiciary committee.

After several ineffectual ballotings, John C. Ehringhaus of Pasquotank was elected third engrossing clerk.

Messrs. Bryan, Johnson and Forney were appointed the library committee on the part of the senate, in conjunction with Messrs. Stephen Miller, Graham, and Iredell on the part of the house of commons.

A report of the joint select committee to suggest some uniform rule of calling the members of the two houses together, was received from the house of commons. This report recommends that the superintendant of public buildings be instructed to erect a bell on the capitol square for that purpose, on or before the next session; which report, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, was laid on the table.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, reported favorably to the petition of John Rice.

Mr. Wellborn presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this house to carry into effect the object of the board of internal improvements, in recommending that a road should be laid out from the town of Fayetteville, by way of Salem, Stokes county, to the town of Wilkesboro, so as to intersect the two state roads leading from Tennessee to the said town of Wilkesboro.—Agreed to.

A message was received from the house of commons, agreeing to ballot on Monday for treasurer and comptroller, but disagreeing to the proposition of the senate to ballot for a public printer on that day, and proposing to ballot immediately for that office. This was not agreed to, and a message was returned still insisting that the election take place on Monday next.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1823, to divide the militia of Iredell county into two regiments—which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. McLeod presented a bill to repeal an act passed at the last session, to amend the laws making provisions for widows—which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Hill, referred to the judiciary committee.

Monday, Nov. 22.

Mr. Bryan presented a bill to advance the administration of justice in courts of equity, and to establish a court for that purpose, which was read the first time, committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, returned the petition (heretofore referred to that committee) of sundry inhabitants of Cabarrus county, on the subject of a road therein mentioned, and recommended that the said petition be referred to the committee on internal improvement; which was agreed to.

Mr. Shober, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Jesse Hulsey, reported the following resolution, which was read the first and second times and passed:

Mr. Shober, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Sarah Allen, of Caswell county, reported a bill to secure to her such property as she may hereafter acquire; which was read the first and second times, and passed.

A message from the other house stating their agreement to ballot for a senator to-morrow.

A message from the other house, agreeing to ballot for a public printer, as proposed by the senate, and stating that Mr. Neely and Mr. Lamon attend as superintendants of the balloting on the part of that house, and nominating for that appointment, Gales & Son and Bell & Lawrence. Thereupon Mr. Hill and Mr. Marsh were appointed superintendants of the balloting on the part of the senate.

Mr. Blackwell presented a bill to designate how hands shall be appointed to work on roads in this state; and Mr. Montgomery, a bill to change the mode of calling regimental and battalion musters within this state in future, and for other purposes; which were read the first time and passed.

Received from the house of commons a certificate of the clerk of the court of Cumberland county, in favor of Isabella Campbell, widow of James Campbell, a soldier in the continental line of this state in the revolutionary war; which was countersigned by the speaker of that house, and, on motion, was also countersigned by the speaker of the senate.

The following petitions were presented, and referred to the committee of propositions and grievances:

By Mr. Greene, the petition of Joseph Scoggin and John Haney, praying to be released from the payment of an execution, founded upon forfeited recognizances therein mentioned; the petition of Martin Elliott, of Rutherford county, praying for authority to erect a gate on a road therein mentioned, free from taxation; and the petition of Thomas Hinson of Rutherford county, praying to be exempted from the payment of a poll tax; by Mr. Calloway, the petition of Sarah Hendricks, of Ash county, on the subject of divorce and alimony; by Mr. Carson, the petition of Margaret Jackson, praying to have property secured to her separate use; by Mr. Hawkins, the petition of Oliver Brame, of Warren county, praying to be divorced from his wife Elizabeth; and by Mr. Carson, the petition of Moses Austin, praying for authority to retail spirituous liquors free from taxation.

Mr. Hogan presented the petition of William Lytle, praying that the treasurer be directed to refund to him a certain sum which he paid into the treasury, as purchase money, for certain entries of land therein mentioned; which was referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Greene presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Rutherford county, praying that a company of cavalry, to which they belong, be furnished with arms; which was referred to the committee on the militia and public arms.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Shober, and the article which follows it, should have appeared in the preceding column, immediately after the 3d paragraph in Monday's proceedings.

Resolved, That Jesse Hulsey be considered a pensioner of the state, and that the treasurer of this state be directed pay to him, or to his agent, immediately, the sum of twenty-five dollars: and, at the end of every year thereafter, the sum of fifty dollars, as long as the said Jesse Hulsey shall live, on the production of an affidavit, made in any court of record, properly certified as to the identity and existence of the said Hulsey, and that the treasurer be allowed the expenditures he shall make, in obedience to this resolution, in the estimate of his yearly accounts.

Mr. Shober, from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Columbus county, in favor of Joseph Williams, reported a bill for his relief; which was read the first time and passed.

Tuesday, November 23.

A message from the other house, stating that Messrs. J. A. Hill and Cowan attend the senate as superintendants of the balloting for a senator. Thereupon Messrs. Hawkins and Bryan were appointed superintendants on the part of the senate.

A message from the other house, proposing that a select joint committee be raised on the subject of divorce and alimony, and appointing, on the part of that house, Messrs. Rainey, Mhoon, Rascoe, Burgin and Styron. Thereupon Messrs. Wellborn, M'Leary, Riddick, Ward and Marshall were appointed on the part of the senate.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition in behalf of Thomas Hinson, reported unfavourably to the prayer of the petitioner; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Shober, from the same committee, reported unfavourably to the prayer of the petitions of Martin Elliot and Moses Austin; which was also concurred in.

Received from the other house, a message from the governor, in relation to the visit of General La Fayette, accompanied with a proposition to refer the same to a select joint committee, appointing, on the part of that house, Messrs. Jones, Stanly, Iredell, Carson and Tillett. Thereupon Messrs. Davidson, Seawell, Wilson, Hogan and Hargrave were appointed on the part of the senate.

Mr. Brym, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a senator to represent this state in congress, reported that Nathaniel *Macon* was duly elected.

A message from the other house, stating that Messrs. Williamson, Daniel, Wilson and Swain were appointed a committee on enrolled bills. Thereupon Messrs. Hill and Williams of Moore were appointed a committee on enrolled bills in the senate.

A message from the house of Commons, stating that Messrs. Picott and Lamb wait on the senate as superintendants of the balloting for treasurer and comptroller, and that John Haywood, as treasurer, and Joseph Hawkins, as comptroller, are in nomination. Messrs. Gibbs and Williams of Lenoir were then appointed on the part of the senate.

A message from the other house, stating that they have passed a bill to repeal a supplement of the act of 1822, entitled "An act to allow commissions to constables in the counties of Warren, Northampton and Brunswick;" and a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Hillsborough female academy; and asking the concurrence of the senate. The said bills were then read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to repeal the act of 1818, entitled "An act fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the state for vacant lands;" which was read the first time, passed, and referred to the committee of finance.

Mr. Blackwell presented a bill to compel the banks of this state to pay specie in certain cases; which passed its first reading, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Forney, Blackwell, Hogan, Peebles and Love.

The resolution from the house of commons, on the subject of procuring a bell for the use of the general assembly, was read, amended, and sent back to that house for their concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. M'Leary presented a certificate of an allowance made by the county court of Mecklenburg to Sarah Beaty, widow of John Beaty, a soldier of the revolution; which was read, countersigned by the speaker, and sent to the other house.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency if restricting the power of the governor to grant pardons in certain cases, where the punishment is discretionary with the court.

The bill for the relief of Joseph Williams, of Columbus county; the bill to secure to Sarah Allen of Caswell county, such property as she may hereafter acquire; and the resolution in favor of Jesse Hulsey, passed their third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pearsall presented a bill to repeal the act of last session entitled "An act to regulate the county courts of Duplin; Mr. Calloway, a bill to give the county and superior courts of Ashe concurrent jurisdiction over the road leading from the Puncheon Camp, by the way of Beaver creek, to the town of Jeffersonton, in said county; Mr. Seawell, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Wake Union Academy; and Mr. Love, a bill to alter the names of Samuel W. Cunningham and Elizabeth Cunningham, and to legitimate them; which passed their first readings.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of Elizabeth Ferguson, of Wilkes county, praying to be divorced from her husband, William Ferguson; which was referred to the committee of divorce and alimony.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Margaret Jackson, of Burke county, and Sarah Hendricks, of Ashe county, reported bills to secure to them such property as they may hereafter acquire; which passed their first readings.

On motion of Mr. Brittain,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending our criminal laws, that persons charged with state offences shall be compelled to give security for the payment of all costs and charges before they shall be permitted to file an affidavit for the removal of their cause to any other county.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill prescribing the duties of executors and administrators in certain cases; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Peebles presented a bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Northampton and Halifax; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the senators representing the counties composing the third judicial circuit.

Mr. Davis presented the petition of Solomon Davis of Carteret county, praying to be divorced from his wife Celia; which was referred to the joint committee on divorce and alimony.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery,

Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed, for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of regulating and defining the salaries and fees of all the officers, under the government of this state

Messrs. Montgomery, Forney, Hogan, Bryan and Carson, form the committee on the part of the senate.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilkes county, praying an additional appropriation of 300 dollars for completing a road, and for other purposes; which was referred to the committee on internal improvement.

A message from the other house, agreeing to ballot, on Tuesday next, for a governor; and also agreeing to the amendment of the senate in the resolution respecting the procurement of a bell for the legislature. The said resolution was then ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Montgomery presented the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to enquire and report what improvements, (if any) have been made in the navigation of Cape-Fear River at the place called the Flats near Wilmington, by the expenditure of the appropriations heretofore made for improving the navigation of the said river across the Flats.

The bill to designate how hands shall be appointed to work on roads in this state, was read the second time, and postponed indefinitely.

The bill to change the mode of calling regimental and battalion musters within this state in future, and for other purposes, was read the second time and referred to the committee on militia laws and public arms.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Wake union academy, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to regulate the county courts of Columbus, and for other purposes, passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to repeal the act of 1822, entitled an act for the better regulation of the county courts of Rowan, and for other purposes; and Mr. Carson, a bill to emancipate certain slaves therein named, the property of Jonathan Bird, of Burke county; which passed their first readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

On motion of Mr. Polk, it was resolved, that so much of the governor's message as relates to internal improvements be referred to the committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Alston, it was resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the emigrants to the island of Hayti, be referred to a special committee. Messrs. Alston, Gurdon, A. B. M'Millan, Weaver and J. Smith form this committee; that so much as relates to the Cherokee lands, be referred to a special joint committee, and on the part of this house to Messrs. Polk, Edmondson, Melcher, Perkins and Nixon: that so much as relates to agriculture, be referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Sheppard presented the petition of T. P. Gunn and D. Dalton of Stokes county, praying for permission to erect toll gates on a road leading through their lands: and Mr. Swain presented the petition of Mary Wilson of Buncombe county, praying for a divorce. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

The resignation of Thomas Polk, colonel of the second battalion in the county of Anson, was read and accepted.

Mr. Stewart presented a bill to authorize John A. Smithwick, late sheriff of Martin county, to collect arrears of taxes. Read and referred to Messrs. Stuart, Alston of Halifax, and Whitaker.

The house proceeded to consider the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Vail relative to the escheated property &c. in the hands of the trustees of the University, which being again read was agreed to, and a committee appointed consisting of Messrs. Vail, Gorham, Picott, Baily and Taylor, to investigate the subject.

It was resolved on motion of Mr. Polk, that a select committee on the judiciary be raised, to whom shall stand referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the criminal code of laws. Messrs. Polk, Stanly, Shepperd, Hill of New-Hanover and John C. Taylor, form that committee.

Friday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize John A. Smithwick to collect arrears of taxes, reported the same without amendment, which being read the first time, was on motion of Mr. Martin of Rockingham, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Ramsay presented a bill to restrain the execution of civil process in certain cases, which was read and subsequently rejected.

Mr. Picott presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of retaining in the employment of the state, the present civil engineer, and the propriety of keeping up and sustaining the present board of internal improvement, and that they report accordingly.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Picott, Ashe, J. A. Bynum, Elliott, and Donoho were appointed a committee on the part of this house.

Mr. Fox presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, allowing commissions to constables of Franklin county, which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Vail, it was resolved, that the judiciary committee inquire what alteration ought to be made in the laws as respects bail in civil cases, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Cherry presented the petition of John Bullock, of Martin, praying to be divorced from his wife. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Watson presented a bill to exempt certain persons in Hyde county from serving as jurors. Read the first time and passed.

The speaker laid before the house the following report from John Haywood, public treasurer, which was referred to the committee of finance, and ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to the laws of the state, and in discharge of that part of my official duties, as public treasurer, I do myself the honour respectfully to submit to the legislature the following report, to wit:

The receipts, at the treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1823, and ending with the last day of October, 1824, including sundry payments of arrearages and the public taxes of every other description, which became due and were paid at the treasury of this state, within that period, together with the dividends declared by our State Bank, on the stock or shares held in it by North Carolina; the purchase-money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered, and paid for in the course of the time abovementioned; and the collection made from the bonds given by purchasers of the public lands, near Raleigh, which were sold in 1820, amount to one hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty nine cents, and five-sixths of a cent, (114,639 39 5-6.)

To this sum, the balance remaining in the treasury, on the first day of November, 1823, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last general assembly, being added, viz: one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars twenty-one cents and five-sixths of a cent, an aggregate amount of two hundred and twenty four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars sixty-one cents and two thirds of a cent, is formed, (224,362 61 2-3.)

From this sum total, disbursements have been made, within the time first abovementioned, including the worn treasury notes, and other monies burnt, to the amount of eighty-seven thousand three-hundred and twenty-one dollars fifty five cents and one-sixth of a cent, 87,321 55 1-6,) the vouchers for which have been handed over to the comptroller, and passed upon by that officer.

This expenditure being deducted from the aggregate amount, above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and forty-one dollars and six cents and an half, remaining in the treasury of this state, on the first day of November, instant, say on the first day of November, 1824, and hereafter to be accounted for, (137,041 06½.) The treasurer takes occasion, however, here to remark, that three thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and twelve and an half cents of this balance, being the proceeds of vacant lands entered and paid for, are appropriated by law for the promotion of agriculture, &c.; which being deducted, will, of course, lessen the sum applicable to ordinary purposes, or the support of government, to that amount.

For the several items, forming the reception and expenditure abovementioned, the public treasurer respectfully refers to the printed statements, prepared and furnished by the comptroller for the use of the members of the present general assembly.

The State Bank declared dividends in the months of December and June last, at the rate of four per cent. which, on the shares held in it by North Carolina, amounted to twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars: which were passed to the credit of the state, and are, of course, included in the amount of the *receipts*, at the public treasury, first abovementioned. It is known the December dividend was subject to a deduction of three thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars twenty-four cents; being the amount of the interest which had accrued and was payable by the state to the bank, on account of the unpaid-for shares of the stock, held therein by North Carolina, on the first day of that month. And it is likewise known, that the money emitted by this state in the years 1783 and 1785, and from time to time redeemed by this bank, and handed over to be burnt and destroyed, as directed by its charter, is also chargeable to this fund, or the dividends declared in favour of the state. The amount of those emissions, however, which have been handed over by the bank and burnt and destroyed, according to law, from November, 1823, to November, 1824, is but small, being one one hundred and fifty eight dollars and seventy-five cents, only (158 75,) which sum, together with the amount of the interest abovementioned, as paid to the bank, are included in the general account of expenditure or disbursements for the year.

Of the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and forty-one dollars six and an half cents, abovementioned, as being the balance due and payable from the public treasurer to the state of North Carolina, on the first day of the present month, viz: on the first day of November, 1824, fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars sixty-two cents, are deposited and stand at my credit as public treasurer, in the state bank of North-Carolina, at Raleigh.

Forty-nine thousand and five dollars and forty-six cents, are deposited and stand at my credit in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh.

And twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, are deposited, in like manner, and stand at my credit, as public treasurer, in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville.

The remainder is in the public chest, and is formed partly of warrants and other vouchers, paid off and received since the first day of the present month, and partly of cash kept in the office, to be at hand, and in readines to meet the demands of the day.

In the month of November last, John Patton, esquire, the commissioner appointed by the governor to sell or superintend the selling, &c. of the lands belonging to this state, commonly called the Cherokee Lands, or such part of them as might be in demand, paid into the public treasury the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-three cents, (427 43.) being the nett proceeds of the sales, then lately made by him, and which had come into his hands, in *cash*, as commissioner aforesaid; and at the same time, Col. Patton paid, additionally, and as commissioner aforesaid, the further sum of fifty-five dollars and twenty cents, (55 20,) being the amount of an error or omission in his settlement, as commissioner, in the year 1822; which two sums were, forthwith and agreeably to law, placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvements; as has been, also, in the course of the late fiscal year, the further sum of six thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty cents, (6.551 40,) collected by the treasurer, from purchasers at the several sales of the lands abovementioned.

The commissioner, Col. Patton, at the same time, made return of the bonds taken to secure the payment of the balance of the purchase money of the lands last sold by him as aforesaid, amounting to four thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars twenty-three and an half cents, the whole of which were placed on file in the treasury office.

The public treasurer has rendered to the board of internal improvements an account of his *receipts* and *expenditures* from the first of November, 1823, to the first of November, 1824, comprehending the sums abovementioned, together with all other moneys received by him which are subject to its drafts, or disposal, which shews and leaves in his hands an unexpended balance of twenty two thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars forty-eight and an half cents yet to be accounted for: a copy of which account or statement accompanies this, and is marked with the letter A.

The treasurer has the honor likewise to submit to the general assembly a statement, showing the condition of the agricultural fund, on the first day of the present month; including as well the amount received at the treasury in the fiscal year of 1823, for vacant lands entered and then paid for, as heretofore reported: as the amount of the like lands paid for in 1824, and now reported, and including likewise all other monies appertaining to the said fund, which have come to his hands; leaving a balance of six thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and sixty-three cents in favor of and to the credit of said fund: (86.334 63) which statement also accompanies this, and is marked with the letter B.

The returns, in this regard, made previously to the close of the last fiscal year, were few in number, and the sums mentioned as due in them or which were paid on them, were, generally speaking, very small:—From the returns, however, which have been since handed in, the prospects of the current year would seem to brighten, and the treasurer is flattered with the hope of being able to make a further and a much more considerable collection, and consequent addition to this fund, in course of the next month.

It may, perhaps, be considered the duty of the public treasurer to inform the general assembly, that the Board of Internal Improvements made such arrangements or came to such agreement with the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in course of the last spring, as led to its subscribing on the books of said company, for additional stock or shares for the state, to the amount authorized by the general assembly through their act of the last session, entitled "An act concerning the Cape Fear Navigation Company"—Chap. 16th.

It is believed that no additional subscription for account of the state was made by the Board of Internal Improvements for other or more shares in the capital stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company, previously to the first of the present month, under the act of the last Assembly, entitled "an act concerning the Roanoke Navigation Company."—A meeting of the stockholders of that company has lately been had, in which North-Carolina was represented, but the treasurer is not yet fully informed of the proceedings of that meeting, nor of its determination as to further subscriptions for its stock.

The public treasurer has progressed in issuing the treasury notes ordered by the last assembly, as rapidly as to him appeared expedient, and is still daily going on with that work. The notes procured are considered neat and strong or durable, and are such in all respects, as he trusts will meet the approbation of the legislature. He has not yet made actual investment in bank stock of the proceeds of the notes disposed of, but has provisionally contracted for stock or shares in the banks, *with the current dividends on*, to the full amount of his issues; and a transfer is only delayed for a few days, at his instance and in the hope and expectation of thereby becoming better satisfied as to the price or sum per share, which it is right and proper he should give. This business will be conducted in such sort as shall best and most effectually tend to promote and secure the interest of the state.

The surplus money in the treasury having considerably accumulated of late, it necessarily occurred to the treasurer that it might be expedient a part of it should likewise be invested in bank stock; but being aware that a very considerable portion of that surplus is form
ed of old or worn treasury notes, w
cannot again be put into circulatio
taking into view likewise the
well nigh hourly calls on dra
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mately prove commensurate to the providing the means of education, throughout the state, for that portion of our citizens who may, from time to time, be found destitute of them; he ventures on the liberty of respectfully submitting whether this stock, should it be thought expedient so to appropriate it, might not well be considered as laying the foundation of such fund, and forming at least a hopeful beginning.

Much and respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh 18th Nov. 1824.

The exposes or statements of the situation of the banks of Cape Fear and Newbern, in December and June last, are herewith transmitted.—Those to be furnished by the State Bank are not yet completed, but will probably be in readiness early in the next week, when they shall likewise be forwarded.

J. H.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Scott presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Female Academy in the town of Hillsborough, which was read and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the senate to authorize John Matlock, late sheriff of Rockingham, to collect arrears of taxes, &c. was read and rejected.

Mr. Durrett presented the petition of Martha Dargonett of Surry county, praying to be divorced from her husband. Mr. Stanly moved for the indefinite postponement of said petition, which was negatived. The petition was then referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, it was resolved, that the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the county or superior courts, to sell any lands or parts of lands, which any of them may have, when his or her personal property may not be sufficient to maintain him or her, and the personal estate shall not be sufficiently productive for that purpose, and report by bill or otherwise.

The message from the senate proposing a ballot for the public printer on Monday, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Helme it was resolved that Messrs. Cowan, M'Cauley, Graham and Blount, form a select committee to inquire and ascertain whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more economical than the existing, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The resignation of Hillory Wilder, colonel commandant of the militia of Johnston county, was read and accepted.

Mr. Mhoon presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, relative to the *time and place* of selling lands and slaves under execution, so far as relates to Bertie county. Read the first time.

Messrs. Williamson, Daniel, Weldon and Swain were appointed a committee on enrolled bills.

Monday, Nov. 22.

Mr. Bowers presented a bill to amend an act concerning the proving of wills, granting letters of administration, &c. which was read and referred to the special committee to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the necessity of amending or altering the laws relative to administrators and executors.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, Mr. Singletary was added to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Unthank presented the petition of the manumission society of North-Carolina, for promoting the gradual abolition of slavery. Referred to the special committee appointed on that part of the governor's message relating to emigrants from the Island of Hayti.

Mr. Alston of Halifax presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act, passed in the year 1818, entitled "An act concerning the supreme court;" and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

The object of this bill is to abolish en- supreme court. In presenting on made a few remarks ex- its bearing, which were re- Messrs. Stanly and R. A. made the order of the day ext.

ions of J. Lamb, colonel ment of militia of Ran- d of gen. Hoover, ma- ent, were read and ac-

al a supplement to an to allow commissions counties of Warren, unswick, passed its s ordered to be en-

Marshall, sheriff Lockhart of An- referred to the

Swain, Messrs. on, Lamb and committee on

petition of ich was re- e. elect joint n divorce ssrs. Rai- and Sty- nd Mes- k, Ward and Marshall, on the part of the senate.

Mr. Miller, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Jarrard Weaver, which was concurred in.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the expediency of so altering or amending the law regulating public printing as to define more specifically the duties of the public printer, and that they report by bill or otherwise; and also to enquire whether the extra printing cannot be done on terms more economical.

Messrs. Bain, Smith, Burns, Ramsay and Singletary form a committee to investigate this subject.

Mr. Hines presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state, and an act supplemental thereto passed at the same session; and also an act passed in 1820, to amend and extend the provisions of an act to promote agriculture &c. Read the first time.

On motion of *Mr.* Williamson,

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to ascertain and lay before this house the amount of appropriations received and the amount of money expended by the board of internal improvement, since 1815 on account of internal improvement, and for what particular purpose; the amount of money now in hand, and the amount owned by the state in the different companies incorporated for the purposes of internal improvement, and the amount expended in the payment of different engineers employed by the state and the board, since 1815, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of *Mr.* Hines, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law more effectually against associations formed between the white and colored population of this state, as man and wife, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of *Mr.* S. *Miller*, the same committee were instructed to inquire, what amendment is necessary to be made in the law giving to the superior courts the power of divorcing in certain cases, and report by bill or otherwise.

The resignations of G. Walton, brigadier general of the 10th brigade of militia—Andrew Mills, lieut. colonel of the Columbus county militia—Wilson Crocket, major in the regiment of cavalry attached to the 11th brigade of the militia, and Aaron Huston, major of the second regiment of the Mecklenburg militia, were read and accepted.

Mr. Ashe presented the following resolution, which was agreed to, viz:

Whereas it is expedient and will be productive of public good to establish a school or schools for the education of the poor within this state, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Education be particularly instructed to devise, if practicable, and report some plan by which a permanent fund may be immediately raised and sustained and exclusively applied towards executing so much of the governor's message and the treasurer's report as relates to this subject; but above all in compliance with the 41st section of the constitution of this state; and that they also report a system or plan for the establishment of said school or schools in every county thereof.

On motion of Mr. Alston, the house re-considered the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Jarrad Weaver, and referred it to a special committee, with instructions to report on the facts of the case.

The following bills were presented, viz:

By Mr. Melchor, a bill to repea an act passed in 1822 for the better regulation of the county courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, and an act to amend an act passed at the last session of the general assembly, for the better regulation of the county courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to Cabarrus.

By Mr. Alston of Halifax, a bill to change the mode of selling land under execution. [This bill provides that lands under execution shall be sold on the premises.]

By Mr. Dargan, a bill to establish Davidson Academy in the county of Montgomery and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

By Mr. Vail, a bill to alter the place of holding general musters in Washington county.

By Mr. Gorham, a bill to amend an act passed in 1810, to prevent persons from working seins and skimming nets in Tar and Pamlico rivers, on Sunday and Sunday nights, and Thursday and Thursday nights in every week, &c.

These bills were read the first time, and the latter ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Picott asked leave of the house to withdraw the resolution presented by him on Friday last relative to the state engineer, which was granted.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, it was resolved, that a select joint committee be appointed to inquire, if any, and what alterations are necessary in the existing road laws.

The following bills were presented and read the first time:

By Mr. Gordon, a bill to restore to credit Nelson Nash of Anson county—Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

By Mr. Donnell, a bill to alter the present mode of electing sheriffs and to vest the right thereof in the people—ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Howell, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Lumberton in Robeson county.

By Mr. M'Cauley, a bill to alter the mode of punishing the offence of maiming and for other purposes—referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Martin of Rockingham, a bill establishing a bank of the state of N. Carolina—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Edmondson presented the petition of John Gooch of Haywood—referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of propositions and grievances, made a report unfavourable to the petitions of John D. Barbee of Washington; Martha Dejarnatt of Surry, and James Bullock of Martin county.

Mr. Martin of Surry, presented the petition of Jesse Howard, praying for authority to erect a mill-dam across Ararat river in Surry—referred to the committee on internal improvements.

The report of the board for internal improvements was received from the governor, read and sent to the senate, with a proposition to print 4 copies for each member.

Mr. Hoover who voted in the majority for the rejection of the bill concerning the trial of slaves and free persons of color, in the county of Gates, moved for its reconsideration. The question was decided in the affirmative, and the said bill was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Hoover, Brown, Conrad and Stedman, with instructions to report a general bill, with a right of an appeal to the superior court.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 1.

It will be seen by a reference to the treasurer's report in our preceding columns, that the finances of the state are in a prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the expenditures of the last year for improvements on the Cape Fear river and for other purposes, the receipts of the year exceed the expenditures twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-five cents, which makes, with the balance on hand of the preceding year, an unexpended balance of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand and forty-one dollars and six cents. This sum is exclusive of the proceeds of the treasury notes issued under the law of the last session, and which forms a separate fund. We hope our legislature, possessing the control of so large and increasing a fund, will pursue, with energy and perseverance, the system of internal improvements already commenced, nor cease until good roads and canals and navigable rivers shall intersect every part of our state. It is by the judicious expenditure of money, that states, as well as individuals, become respectable and wealthy; not by short-sighted and avaricious parsimony.

A short time ago we made a remark or two relative to the improvements on the Cape Fear river, and the growing prosperity of Fayetteville, in which we introduced an extract of a letter from that place, which stated that goods were cheap, and in greater abundance than in any former season, and that there was *plenty of money for the purchase of produce*. This favorable mention of Fayetteville has excited the jealousy of our brother editor at Cheraw; he seems to think our *little* town of Fayetteville too insignificant to enter into competition with the *great city* of Cheraw. "It is all a puff," says he. "If they [the North-Carolinians] want good prices for their cotton, cheap goods and plenty of them, *they must come to Cheraw*"!!! Whether he intends this as serious advice, or only as "a puff," we are not prepared to say; but to show to our readers the *advantages* which would result from a journey to Cheraw, we will make a selection of two or three articles from the prices current.

	Cheraw Nov. 19.	Fayetteville Nov. 25.
Cotton	8 to 12½	10 to 12
Coffee	22 to 25	18 to 21
Molasses	35 to 45	28 to 30
Jamaica Rum	100 to 120	80 to 100

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election in Ohio has terminated in favor of Mr. Clay. The votes were,

For Mr. Clay,	19,255
Gen. Jackson,	18,489
Mr. Adams,	12,280

The legislature of New-York has made choice of 25 electors for Mr. Adams, 7 for Mr. Clay, and 4 for Mr. Crawford.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania gives

For Gen. Jackson,	36,100
Mr. Adams,	5,441
Mr. Crawford,	4,206
Mr. Clay,	1,690

In the states now heard from, Mr. Adams has 89 electors, Gen. Jackson 58, Mr. Crawford 40, and Mr. Clay 23.

The hon. Nathaniel Macon has been re-elected senator, to represent this state in the congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

John Haywood, esq. has been re-elected treasurer, and Messrs. Gales & Son public printers, for the ensuing year.

The arrival of gen. Stokes enabled the board of internal improvements on Friday last, to form a board. On that and the following day, they acted on all the business before them, and prepared their annual report for the general assembly.

A communication was received from the Roanoke navigation company, stating that the meeting of stockholders lately held at Weldon, owing to the thin attendance of the meeting, postponed to a succeeding meeting of stockholders, the consideration of the question whether or not they will accept of the subscription of $25,000 by this state, at the last session, on condition of locking into the river at Weldon.

Upon reading which, the following preamble and resolution were proposed and adopted:

The board taking into consideration the communication from the Roanoke navigation company, on the subject of locking from the Basin at Weldon's to the river below, and being solicitous that an object so highly interesting to the agricultural and commercial interests of this state should be accomplished as early as possible:

Resolved, That this board do not insist on any other condition or restriction in the additional subscription proposed on the part of this state, to the stock of said company, except that a communication between the Basin at Weldon's Orchard and the river below shall be made by suitable locks.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted by the secretary of this board, to the president of the Roanoke navigation company.

The report of the board was presented to the general assembly on Wednesday, committed to the committee on internal improvements, and ordered to be printed. *Raleigh Register.*

The board of agriculture met at the capitol on Monday evening, agreeably to the provisions of the act of incorporation, and a sufficient number of members being present to form a quorum, they proceeded to business. Gen. D. Cameron having stated by letter to the board, that it would be inconvenient for him longer to continue to preside over the deliberations of the board, on motion, gen. D. M. Forney was appointed president in his place. After reading some letters and papers, the board adjourned till this (Friday) evening at six o'clock, when it is expected the board will be better attended. *Ib.*

Kentucky state house burnt.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commentator, of the 6th, contains the account of this public calamity to the people of that state. The accident happened on the morning of Thursday, the 4th ult. In less than half an hour from the time the fire was discovered, the timbers of the roof began to fall in, breaking through the floor and ceilings, and falling into the apartments below. In less than two hours the whole was reduced to a pile of smoking rubbish. The walls, which were of brick, the chimneys, and the four columns of the portico are left standing. A small part of the north wall, only, where the windows were thick, fell down. The public offices—the auditor's and treasurer's on the left—the secretary's and register's on the right, though very near the main building, *were saved*, and not much injured. A considerable portion of the furniture, many books and some papers, and a quantity of muskets were destroyed. This was among the finest edifices in the western country. Its dimensions, 100 feet front by 65 deep, with a correspondent height. It was built in 1816, and cost about 30,000 dollars, chiefly raised by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity. The legislature adjourned for some days, to allow time for providing temporary accommodations for their sittings.

An arrival at Boston from Cape Haytien, gives the information that an invasion by the French was expected in the spring, and the greatest preparations were making at the Cape, and throughout the Island, to repel them; every man capable of bearing arms, was ordered to be put in requisition.

The ship Triton, capt. Dickson, sailed from Boston, on Sunday last, for Malta. Several gentlemen went out passengers in the Triton, intending to offer their services to the Greeks, to aid them in their war of independence.

The present king of Persia has thirty-nine sons and one hundred and forty daughters.

American Female Enterprise.—In Middlefield, Otsego county, New-York, an establishment has been formed by some young ladies for the manufacture of imitation Leghorns, and they have already been so successful as to undersell, advantageously, the traders in the regular articles. They supply the surrounding country at a cheaper rate, with equal quality, than the merchants can afford.

DIED,

On Monday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH B. BACON, wife of Mr. Joseph G. Bacon, of this place.

In this county, on the 24th inst. Mrs. MARGARET TATE, wife of Mr. James Tate, in the 61st year of her age.

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired out on Tuesday the 28th of December inst. the Negroes belonging to Strudwick's heirs, and the heirs of David Ray, deceased, at the market house in Hillsborough. J. Webb.

December 1. 51—4w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber and bearing date the 22d June, 1822, I shall sell for cash, on the 23d of December next, one unimproved lot in the town of Hillsborough, adjoining the lot whereon Alsey Woods now lives, and formerly the property of John Bruce

David Yarbrough.

Nov. 27. 51—

Journeyman Saddlers,

TAKE notice; I will give wages comparatively with the present hard times, and steady employ, for one or two good workmen in the above business. Men of steady habits I should prefer. Apply immediately

John Hoskins.

Greensborough, Nov. 27. 51—5w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber hath, at the present term of Orange County Court, obtained letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of the late Francis Child, esq. of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to the deceased are required to make immediate payment: Those having claims against the estate are also required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of them.

James Grant, *Adm'r.*

Hillsborough, Nov 25, 1824. 51—3wp

20 Likely Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 23rd day of December next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, twenty likely Negroes, the property of Francis Child, deceased, late of Orange county. Among them is an excellent cook, and a good ironer and washer. Also will be sold a good Road Wagon and Gears, four head of Horses, &c. Twelve months credit will be given, bond with approved security will be required.

James Grant, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 25, 1824. --3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed and qualified, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, (November term, 1824,) administrator of the estate of William Dilliard, deceased, calls on all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

Daniel G. Rencher, *Adm'r.*

Orange County, Nov. 25, 1824. 51—3w

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 20th day of December next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of William Dilliard, deceased, all the estate of said deceased, consisting of thirteen Negroes, and a large stock of all kinds, with three yoke of Oxen, prime Wagon, a good family Carriage, and a large quantity of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, &c. farming utensils, and other good property too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. No property is to be changed until the terms of sale are complied with. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

Daniel G. Rencher, *Adm'r.*

N. B. I shall sell, without reserve, the noted Horse BAINBRIDGE, on the latter part of the first day, on a credit of one and two years. D. G. R.

Nov. 25, 1824. 51—tds

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the late dwelling house of Samuel Craig, deceased, on the 16th day of December next, two likely Negro Men, Horses and Hogs, one Still, one Wagon and Gear, one Clock, and Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given,—bond with approved security required

James Craig, } *Adm'rs.*
Alex. Craig, }

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to bring them forward, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted will call and settle their accounts. J. CRAIG, } *Adm'rs.*
A. CRAIG, }

Nov. 25. 51—3w

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 13th inst. a negro man named *JOHN*; he is 50 years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet eight or ten inches high; he has a cancer on his heel, and I suspect will try to pass for a freeman. He will probably aim to go to Washington county, Virginia, to one Jacob Miller, living sixteen miles from Abingdon. Any information of the said negro John will be thankfully received, and if apprehended so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded. John S. Glenn.

Oxford, Nov. 17. 61—3w

From the Christian Spectator.

STANZAS

Written in the Album of a Lady who had suggested her "WORK BASKET" as a theme for a poet.

I saw it in a midnight dream,
When slumber's charm was o'er me;—
A little basket in the beam
Of noon-day stood before me;—
Its beauty was exceeding rare,
And yet 'twas no less frail than fair.

So fair—it seem'd some elfin band
From fairy-land had brought it;
So frail,—it seem'd some fairy hand
Of gossamer had wrought it;
Its lid was down, 'twas fill'd with flowers
Gather'd from Flora's choicest bowers.

Yet through its sides, in every part,
Their sweet perfume was stealing;
'Twas like a guileless maiden's heart
Its inmost thoughts revealing:
And soon, me thought, a singing maid
Was sitting there, those flowers to braid.

As grew, like hope, the flowery wreath
Beneath her flying fingers,
She seem'd with half a sigh to breathe—
"How long the moment lingers."
Thus as I saw, methought decay
Came o'er me,—and I pass'd away.

The blast of death had o'er me swept,
Ere yet that wreath was braided;
And in the silent grave I slept,
Before those flowers were faded;—
And soon above my ashes grew
The mournful cyprus, and the yew.

I dream'd that when a few brief years
Were past, my parted spirit
Came back to trace the joys and fears
That once it did inherit;—
Just as the man comes back to trace
The scenes of childhood's dwelling-place.

I saw that little basket stand,
In all its fairy lightness,
Ev'n as before;—but time's rude hand
Had dimm'd its snowy whiteness;
And now among its flowers were seen
Full many a dark sad evergreen.

But where was she?—

* * * *

————I seem'd to hear
An unseen spirit singing;
I woke, but in my listening ear
The music still was ringing;—
"The lightest, frailest things we see
Are not so light and frail as we."

From the Charleston Patriot.

CHARLES PINCKNEY.

On the 29th of October, died, at the age of sixty-six, the Hon. CHARLES PINCKNEY, a citizen who devoted his life to form, improve, and sustain, the institutions of his country.

He was born in Charleston in 1758, a period when the semblance of a college did not exist in the Province. England was then the nursery in which our statesmen were reared. Yet, unaided by other instructors than those of his native city, he became a proficient in the languages of Greece, Rome, and France, in all acquirements essential to the public utility, and with Lowndes, with Cheves, and other politicians of the first rank, may illustrate what can be effected by a Charleston education. Ardent and impassioned in the pursuit of literature and distintion, he did not long remain unknown. The political climate was adapted to accelerate the developement of talents and of patriotism. The people felt that higher destinies awaited them than colonial inferiority. But ere these destinies could be realized, they discerned the tempest of desolation which was to test their fortitude. The crisis was gloomy, but he did not hesitate; he sided with republicanism and his country, in defiance of monarchy with all its tarrors, and all its allurements. As soon as eligible he was made a representative of the true patriarchal republican party—of those patriots who underwent seven years calamity to establish this asylum for affliction, this abode of unfettered liberty—of those who established the republic itself. In the succeeding year our state suffered the dreadful disaster of being overpowered, when the citizens, as is the custom of nations in general, capitulated. Romantic as was the determination, yet it was formed and executed by a few, not to submit—among these, was Mr. Pinckney, at that time twenty-two years of age, who, with cheerfulness, experienced the privations of confinement rather than abandon his country's independence. A remonstrance was ordered, and though the youngest of the committee, by him it was penned. History ought to preserve a fact, which should ensure perennial blessings on South Carolinians for their christian magnanimity, which is, that some of our most valuable and dignified offices have been occupied by the descendants of men who held commissions in the guard which conducted the captives to the prison-ships.

Fortune, in two years after, reverted her wheel. The depressed were in the ascendant. Upon this event, the first question among the successful was—not what deep vengeance shall we inflict—but how shall we demonstrate to our hostile brethren, that their aberrations are obliterated, and that the victory of a republican is a triumph for his country and not for himself. In effecting that great decision which alone would establish the American revolution an æra unsurpassed, unequalled in the advancement of civilization and philanthropy, Mr. Pinckney, with zeal and with efficiency, advocated mercy and liberality. His speech upon the occasion is replete with pathos, strong illustrations, and correct anticipations of a generous policy. The wisdom and necessity of repealing the confiscation act have been doubted. But it is the precept of our religion, that for evil we must reciprocate good, and the proceeding of Robespierre, which ensanguined the Academia of the world, should teach us that the success of a vindictive faction is not the triumph of man or of liberty. Sooner should we efface the deeds of valor than the deeds of humanity from the annals of our republic.

The ability exhibited on these various occasions, induced the legislature to appoint Mr. Pinckney one of the delegation of the old congress. Soon after being enrolled in the supreme council of the union, a subject of great solicitude arose—the abandonment of the Mississippi for twenty-five years. He strenuously opposed the measure which might have arrested the progress of our western empire. The election was at this time made annually by the legislature, and he was continued a member from 1785 to 1787, when he was elected one of the delegates to the federal convention. Though youngest in this august body, yet Mr. Pinckney has ever been ranked among the conspicuous in eloquence and efficiency. Of the various propositions which he originated, there is one which, though not a part of the constitution, yet the people appear to have adopted in practice. This was, that the president's tenure should be seven years, afterwards ineligible. By custom he is continued for eight years, but his popularity, which will always in some degree influence his independence, is exposed in four years.

The proceedings of this august assembly were rendered more solemn by the place in which they were held—the hall in which America was declared a nation. He has often mentioned that, though habituated to debate, yet on first rising before such a meeting and on a spot so sanctified, he experienced an awe to which he had been a stranger. Mr. Pinckney advocated an energetic general government. He had witnessed the inadequacy of the old confederation. On one occasion he had acted with success as a member of the committee to New Jersey, when great exertion was necessary to persuade that member of the union to discharge her quota; he was also familiar with other instances of our national imbecility. It was therefore natural, that he should desire a system of more vigor. Had we to select of all the works of science, and all the deeds of pure celebrity, the one best entitled to adoration, would the human family say we were wrong in selecting the federal constitution? Other nations have obtained independence, but Americans only, to independence have added perfect, unalloyed freedom.

Services of this character were remunerated with the applause of his constituents, and as an evidence of their high opinion, he was advanced to the chief magistracy, soon after he had been auxiliary in procuring the adoption of the new constitution by our state convention.

Elected senator in congress in 1798, he there, with splendour and inflexibility, supported the sentiments he deemed correct. He particularly resisted unnecessary regulations of the press, as he believed the common law sufficient to defend us against its licentiousness, and that truth could vanquish misrepresentation and falshood. While ambassador in Spain, besides fulfilling his official duties, he collected a fund of information on the manners, laws, and customs of the old world. His conversation and letters upon these topics were alike interesting and edifying.

Upon his return from Europe, his native state made him the fourth time her governor. During this term, a message which he communicated to the legislature, was one of the ablest expositions of our wrongs, and political condition, and ardently enforced the part which it became Carolina to perform, and which she has so honorably discharged.

A representative in congress from the south, when the famous Missouri discussion commenced, he felt what was due to his constituents—to their rights, their interests, their character of humanity. He was the only framer of the constitution who was a member of the house, and intimately conversant with the views which guided the authors of that instrument of compromise, his information was eminently beneficial. Instead of lamenting our negroes as a stigma, an abomination which was to move divine wrath, he insisted upon the position—upon the actual truth, that in comfort and contentment, they are equal to the majority of mankind.

Surveying the human race, from its origin to our times, he demonstrated that, compared with other sovereigns, our planters had cause neither of remorse nor of shame; that their government was firm, but mild and paternal. This speech has been preserved in one of our valuable public journals.

The eloquence of Mr. Pinckney was luminous, fervid, and without acrimony; his enunciation was full, ardent, and impressive. His memory was not only tenacious, but comprehensive; he could recal, not merely the prominent facts of an event, but the most minute circumstance. Gifted with unusual colloquial powers, urbane in manners, with a temper of great amenity, he always added to the enjoyment of social intercourse.—Though visited with his portion of mortal frailty, yet he was a kind master, an indulgent parent, and a friend who had made his sacrifices. Adversity presented him a chalice often overflowing, yet he abandoned neither hope nor equanimity, and, after a life of utility and vicissitude, calmly sunk into that sleep where ambition cannot excite, nor the pains of misfortune again invade.

From a Calcutta Paper of the 25th of June.

JUGGERNAUTH.

Preparations are now making for the approaching festival of the Ruth Jattra, which is to take place the 28th inst. and the people are building the three great ruths, or cars, which are to convey Juggernauth and his brother and sister from the great temple to the place where he was supposed to be born, about two miles from it. Provisions are become dear, which is always the case at this season, when the sellers take advantage of the necessities of the poor pilgrims, and set a greater price on every article of food. Europeans also are obliged to submit to this imposition; to them it is comparatively trifling, but it falls very hard upon the natives.

On the 2d of last month commenced a festival called the "Bathing Festival" (which always precedes the Ruth Jattra,) and lasted till the 25th of the same month. Bathing Festival is to be understood as referring to the idols exclusively. There are a great many temples in the compound where Juggernauth resides, and a still greater number, throughout the town and its vicinity. Their idols are annually invited by Juggernauth, (so the priest says,) to enjoy the bath, and a fumigation of essence of sandal wood and camphor. It was expected that Juggernauth would attend to see his guests, but he did not grant them his presence this year, and the news arrived late in the evening, that he had determined not to appear till the Ruth Jattra. The place to which the brass idols were conveyed, was a spacious tank, which has a temple in it; a paved way leads to this temple, but does not come close to it, the space between it and the temple being occupied by a bridge formed of palm-trees, and evidently designed to last but a few days. The idols arrived in sedan chairs, each having a curtain of red cloth; on either side of these conveyances walked the priests and other servants of the idols with their sacerdotal implements in their hands, some of them furnished with the tail of the cow of Tartary, having silver handles affixed, and these were used to fan these inanimate deities. On the arrival of the idols, they were taken immediately to the temple, from which proceeded the scent of the fumigations above mentioned. Crowds of Hindoos were admitted into the gallery, but none except Brahmins into the interior. The Rajah of Khoordah (who is hereditary high priest to Juggernauth) arrived on an elephant, but did not go into the temple; he seated himself in a garden near to the tank, where a place was erected for him to view the whole ceremony.

Some gentlemen proceeded on the pavement to a good distance; but were stopped by one of the servants attached to the temple, who informed them that they were not permitted to go further. One of those wished to avail himself of the opportunity, and being a proficient in the language spoken in Orissa, he began to converse with the people, and distribute tracts; but few were disposed to receive them, being too much engaged in viewing the vain show which was before them. One young man took a tract and commenced reading by candle light, (for it was ten o'clock at night,) on the pavement near to the temple, but he was sternly told by an old Brahmin, who was stationed there officially, to go out of the way immediately, for this was not the place to read tracts, and if he chose to do so, he must go home for the purpose. He intimated that the place was too holy to be defiled by reading the christian scripture. About half past ten o'clock at night, the silver trumpet sounded, and soon after, the lamps were lighted, having previously been placed on the walls of the tank.

Two conveyances were brought forward from a corner of the tank, consisting of two boats fastened together, with a platform covered with cloth, and enclosed by a railing. There was also an awning of cloth decorated with ribbons. A third conveyance was prepared for the Rajah, who usually accompanies the idols, but being a timid man, he preferred land to water, and consequently did not proceed in it. The silver trumpet sounded a second time to intimate that the boats were ready, and the priests then came in procession from the temple, each of them either carrying an idol, or performing some other office. The first priest had a large white umbrella, the second a figure like a half moon, &c. &c. whilst the idols, twelve in number, were all repectively placed in their allotted seats—the female deites being put in one boat, and the male in the other. The females were five in number, and they had not so many priests to attend on them, as the males. In the boat where the severn male deities were, there was a dancing girl, gorgeously attired, who continued to throw herself into various attitudes, all the time. While the idols were in the temple these were bathed, and came out thence to enjoy the night air. Rockets and other fireworks were thown into the air, and the movements of the conveyances were regulated by the sounding of the trumpet: after a short time the idols were taken back to the temple. But a bigoted Brahmin who observed ******** standing on the flight of steps that surrounded the tank, sent a message to them to leave the place, because the gods were not willing to quit their boats so long as they had remained: therefore they receded a little, and the idols were removed. They were afterwards put into sedan chairs, and conveyed to their respective dwellings. This ceremony was repeated daily with little variation during three weeks, the last two days it was more pompous, and pilgrims of other nations, and inhabitants, repaired to the tank in immense crowds, each carrying the trunk of a plantain tree to support him whilst swimming. Those who wished to go into the water, went to the verandah of the temple, and jumped from thence. Such is the superstition of the minds of those who have changed the glory of the invisible God into images.

There are about two or three hundred idols in Pooree, and its immediate vicinity, and these come in rotation to bathe during the festival, sometimes seven, sometimes ten, and so on; so that *different* idols attend every evening, and each one is bathed; but each only once. Two evenings ago, a large idol went on a wooden horse to pay a visit to Juggernauth, and he had an audience of three hours. How ridiculous, and yet how awful, are these ceremonies!

The Dreamers.—Sir William Johnson, who was superintendant of Indian affairs in America, previous to the revolution, received some fine suits of clothes from England, richly laced, when Hendrick, king of the five nations of Mowhawks, was present. The chief admired them much, but did not say any thing at the time. In a few days Hendrick called on Sir William, and told him he had had a dream; and on Sir William's inquiring what it was, he told him he dreamed that he had gave him one of those fine suits which he had received from over the great water. Sir William took the hint, and immediately presented him with one of the finest suits. Hendrick, highly pleased with this generosity, retired. A short time after this, Sir William happening to be in company with Hendrick, told him that he also had had a dream. Hendrick being very solicitous to know what it was, Sir William informed him that he had dreamed that he (Hendrick) had made him a present of a particular tract of land, (the most valuable on the Mohawk, of about 5000 acres.) Hendrick presented him with the land immediately, with this shrewd remark:—"Now, Sir William, I will not dream with you again: you dream too hard for me." The tract thus obtained is called to this day, *Johnson's dreaming land.*

Awful Explosion.—The Calcutta John Bull, of the 15th of April, gives the following account of a dreadful accident which occurred on the 5th of that month, in the sifting-houses of the powder mills at Papamow, near Allahabad:

"The powder-works of Papamow were situated on a rising ground, about three miles to the northward of the cantonments of Allahabad.—About half-past four P. M. the deep silence of an Indian day was broken by a sudden and most awful explosion. The sensation in cantonments was, as if a masked battery of great guns had opened at the very doors of the bungalows. Every house shook to its foundation, doors flew open, bursting the bolts and bars, and strewing the floors with glass. On rushing out to ascertain the cause, a most awfully sublime sight met the eye. Rising on the clear blue sky to the north, a mighty condensed cloud was beheld, upon which the sun shining brightly, showed distinctly in its womb, cloud rolled on cloud in wild uproar and agitation. The direction of the cloud put the cause beyond a doubt, and we hastened to Papamow, where we witnessed a most heart-rending sight. Two sifting-houses, said to contain about 300 barrels of powder, by some unhappy cause (which, I suppose, it will be impossibly ever to ascertain) had exploded, and nearly forty people connected with the works, had been blown up and scattered around, in a manner too horrible for a description; whilst their wives and children, with loud lamentations, were endeavouring to discover the shattered remains of their relations, four only of whom were found alive, and of whom hopes are entertained. A long range of the new high wall, building all round the work, was blown away nearly by the foundation; trees lay torn up by the roots, and the roofs of all the mills were shattered. Great alarm was entertained for major Lindsay's family, whose house, as superintendant of the mills, is at a short distance. We were rejoiced to find them safe and unhurt. Mrs. Lindsay's escape was wonderful; she had retired after dinner to a small sitting-room with two glazed doors, fronting the works, and was reading when the explosion took place.

The doors, which were secured by iron bars, were torn from their hinges, and one of the bars thrown to the opposite side of the room, while the glass, like a shower of hail, strewed the floor of that room and of the adjoining hall. Such was the power and effect of this awful explosion, that in the fort, five miles distant, doors were torn open, and broken apparently by greater violence than in the cantonments.

The name of St. Domingo, is abandoned by the inhabitants of that republic for that of Hayti, or the land of mountains—the original appellation given to that Island from the mountainous character of the country. The diseases so fatal to many Europeans and Americans result in a great measure from intemperance, and a premature exposure to the nocturnal dews. The president, Boyer, is familiar, frank, plain and accessible; attentive to every branch of political economy; overseeing with his own eyes, rewarding merit with his own hands, and is both beloved and respected by the inhabitants. Justice is fairly, promptly and impartially administered, and the government may, in the strictest sense, be denominated paternal. In some of their civil institutions the Haytians are in advance of all other governments, and it would not be beneath the dignity of the proudest European monarch to reform some of the branches of his administration on the model furnished by Hayti.

Balt. Amer.

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the National Intelligencer.

Solanum Tuberosum, or Potatoe.

This highly valuable vegetable has been raised in peculiar perfection in the neighborhood of Haymarket, prince William county, Virginia, and as a knowledge of the mode of cultivation, and the quality and preparation of the soil which produced the largest I ever saw, may be of public utility, I am induced to trouble you with this communication.

The other day I procured five from a neighbor, Mr. Nathan Haislip, two white and three purple Irish potatoes. One of the white sort weighs 32 ounces; a purple one the same weight, and another 33 ounces. The aggregate weight of the five is 83 ounces. He has made a large quantity nearly of the same size, and the inferior sizes are comparatively fine throughout the whole crop. Mr. Haislip, who is a superior farmer and planter, says the ground was an old field three or four years ago, and was improved simply by feeding his stock on with long food during each winter. T soil is very stiff and loamy, was bro up very deep, harrowed well and th laid off in drills—the method which prefers. The drills were four feet as der, and closed upon the potatoes running a furrow on each side of drill with a common shovel plo One more ploughing, when the top several inches high, and a hoeing plete the process of cultivation. approves of throwing the dirt up ridges about the potatoes, and il slight elevation much better, on ac of the former plan requiring a gr quantity of rain to penetrate to the as the ridges, instead of absorb calculated to throw it off late the fall crop, he plants abou of July. A CORRES

November 6, 1824.

Thoroughly to try
tience, he must have
years consumed beto
moment:—thorough
must instantly be
labour.